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Du Bois, W. E. B., and Dill, A. G. (Ed.). *The College-bred Negro American*. Pp. 104. Price, \$0.75. Atlanta, Ga.: Atlanta University Press.

This is a companion to a study of the same subject in 1900, and is another of this valuable series on the Negro. The Negro college, the Negro and the white colleges of the North and the Negro graduate are well presented.

About thirty-two colored institutions do college work; thirteen of these are "leading colleges according to Carnegie Foundation units" and to the number of students. Almost all do some high school or "College preparatory" work. But this is explained as absolutely necessary since the South has been tardy in providing high schools for Negro children.

Many of the Northern colleges welcome Negro students; some do not. The special reports on the thirty-four Negro graduates of Iowa colleges and on the sixty graduates and 200 matriculates since 1870 of the University of Kansas are favorable.

Ascertained records show that 3,856 persons of Negro descent have been graduated from American colleges; the first one in 1823, but all save twenty-eight since 1860. Of these, 2,964 were from Negro colleges and 693 from non-Negro colleges. Estimates of Negro graduates of white colleges that keep no record of race or nationality bring the total to about 5,000.

Statistics compiled from replies of 802 living graduates show that the large majority of the Southern born have remained South to labor among their people and many Northern born Negro graduates have come South for the same purpose. Conjugal condition of graduates and the large average number of living children portray their leadership in needed home making.

Both occupations and avocations furnish evidence that they are "usefully employed" . . . "largely in the work of leadership." Of the total, 53.8 per cent were teaching; 20 per cent were preaching; 7 per cent were practicing medicine, and 3.8 per cent, the law. These professional men have been and are "of great importance in the educational, social and economic uplift of the Negro race in America." Their avocations included activities in learned societies, in publication, in public offices, in charitable work, etc.

The study concludes that, although "hampered by prejudice and its accompanying discriminations as well as by lack of opportunity," these graduates of less than fifty years are hopeful of the future of the Negro race in America; they show remarkable results for the Negro college; the demand for them in many fields is greater than the supply, and that the college-bred Negro is of especial significance to the Negro and the nation.

GEORGE EDMUND HAYNES.

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Harris, G. M. *Problems of Local Government*. Pp. 483. Price, 10/6. London: P. S. King & Son, 1911.

Mr. Harris, who is Secretary to the County Councils' Association of England and Wales, has undertaken in this volume to give some idea of the papers and discussions at the first International Congress on the Administrative Sciences, held at Brussels, in July, 1910. The first part, comprising about

one-third of the book, is a survey of the papers and proceedings of the Congress, giving a comparative analysis of the machinery and functions of local government in the principal countries. This survey is necessarily condensed; and limited, as it is, to the papers presented at the Congress, there are some important omissions. Thus, as Mr. Harris notes, there is no adequate account of institutions in Germany and Russia; and only one paper—on county government—dealing with local government in the United States. The other European countries and Brazil are well represented; and the survey adds much to the information available about local government in these countries, for many of which there had hitherto been no accessible accounts in English.

Among the many topics discussed special mention may be made of town planning, industrial undertakings, relations between the local authorities and the central government, preparation for and advancement in the public service, the protection of the private individuals, and documentation. One of the most striking features is the sympathetic discussion of the French system of administrative courts by an English writer. Mr. Harris, indeed, feels that the administrative departments of the central government in England are becoming in large measure free from judicial control.

The second, and larger, part of the volume contains in full the twenty-one papers presented to the Congress on Local Government in England, Wales and Scotland, and also three papers on the central departments of Agriculture in Great Britain, Holland and the United States. The various papers on local institutions contain considerable duplication; but together throw a good deal of light on the present day problems of local government in Great Britain. Three of the papers are by Sir H. George Fordham, Chairman of the Cambridgeshire County Council, and among the other contributors may be noted Edward Jenks and Sidney Webb.

An appendix contains an alphabetical list of the foreign authors of papers with the titles of their papers, which have been published in full, in various languages, in the official proceedings of the Congress.

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Hobhouse, L. T. *Liberalism*. Pp. 254. Price, 75 cents New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1911.

The first chapter of this suggestive volume tersely discusses the authoritarian government that preceded the modern state. In the religious, political, economic and social revolt against that kind of government, the author finds the historical beginnings of Liberalism. The main points at which Liberalism assailed the old order are stated in such historic terms as civil liberty, taxation without representation, freedom from domination of class or property, and equality of women. Having thus stated the historical elements in the evolution of Liberalism, the author proceeds to discuss the movement in theory, averring that "Great changes are not caused by ideas alone; but they are not effected without ideas."

From the theory of the natural order, the author moves on through Bent-